GENERAL NOTES

- I. The illustrations for guardrail applications are standard configurations; adjustments are to be made as required by site specific condition to attain optimum design for function, economy and serviceability.
- 2. The beginning of guardrail need shall be at the greatest of the upstream distances from the hazard, as determined from Figure I, and other application details of this Index.
- 3. One Panel (i.e. panel length) equals 12'-6". Guardrail shall be constructed with rail elements 12'-6" in length except where 25'-0" elements are called for by this and other standards (indexes) or specifically called for in the plans.

Post spacings shall be 6'-3" except that reduced spacings shall be used for (a) transitions to anchorages at rigid structures such as bridges (See Details E and J) and transitions to redirective crash cushions, (b) the conditions in Note No. 7 below, (c) special post applications, (d) reduced post spacing required for specific end anchorage assemblies, and, (e) specific spacings called for in the plans.

- 4. Guardrail mounting height for the W-beam without rubrail and for thrie-beam is l'-9" to the center of beam, and for W-beam with rubrail 2'-0" to center of beam. Modified thrie-beam shall be mounted at a height of 2'-0" to center of beam. The height is critical and shall be attained in all cases; a tolerance of 3" above and l" below the standard mounting heights is permissible over necessary surface irregularities (e.g., across shoulder gutters, inlets and roadway surface break lines).
- 5. All quardrail panels, end sections and special end shoes shall be lapped in the direction of adjacent traffic.
- 6. Flared end anchorage assemblies providing 4' offset are the standard end treatments for single face free standing guardrail approach ends. Parallel end anchorage assemblies for guardrail approach end treatments will be constructed only when restraints prevent construction of flared end anchorages.
- 7. At above ground rigid hazards where the face of guardrail is offset from the hazard less than the 4' minimum for standard W-beam, other guardrail configurations may be applicable; see General Note No. 10 and the minimum offset table on Sheet 18. For guardrail with post spacing less than 6'-3" the reduced spacing should extend a minimum of one panel in advance of the hazard. When minimum offset cannot be attained safety shape concrete barrier shall be used unless other shielding is approved by the Engineer of record. See Index No. 410 for safety shape concrete barriers and typical applications, and the plans for special barrier shapes and applications.
- 8. In addition to use at conventional roadside hazards, guardrail will be required on flush shoulder sections where fill slopes are steeper than 1:3 within the clear zone, and on curbed sections where fill slopes are steeper than 1:3 within 4' of the face of curb. However, when fill heights are less than 6' the guardrail may be omitted, unless in the opinion of the Engineer its use is deemed necessary due to other roadside features.
- 9. The guardrail to bridge connections contained in this Index are for bridges with Test Level 4 safety shaped traffic rails. For guardrail to concrete barrier wall connections see Index No. 410.
- 10. Thrie-beam guardrail panels shall be used in guardrail transitions to bridge traffic rail barriers, to concrete and certain water filled safety shaped barriers, certain crash cushion and as a continuous barrier when called for in the plans. For additional information on rail attachment, post spacings, nested rails, location of thrie-beam transition panels and offset block configurations see details elsewhere in this Index, and Index Nos. 410, 416 and 435. The use of thrie-beam guardrail with standard offset blocks may be considered where one or more of the conditions listed below or similar conditions are anticipated or exist:
 - a. W-beam deflection is marginal,
 - b. W-beam with rubrail considered functionally deficient,
 - c. Overriding W-beam is probable,
 - d. Drainage will be impeded or blocked by the use of concrete barrier wall,
 - e. High frequency of repairs to W-beam,
 - f. Spandrel beam with low deflection needed around unrelocatable structure, and,
 - g. Accommodating passenger vehicles heavier or larger than the standard passenger car (e.g., passenger vans and small buses)

The modified thrie-beam guardrail may have application to accommodate large buses.

- II. Single face median guardrail for bridges located on divided roadways shall be constructed the same as outer roadway guardrail under the following conditions:
 - (a) Wide medians where approach end anchor is located outside of opposing roadway clear zone.
 - (b) Medians of uniform width that are occupied by other transportation and joint use facilities.
 - (c) Medians of uniform or variable widths with independent vertical alignments not suited to normal median guardrail installations.
 - (d) Medians of bifurcated roadways.
- I2. Straight rail sections may be used to construct radii of I25' or greater. For radii less than I25' the rail must be fabricated (shop-bent) to fit.
- 13. Crash cushions may be required in lieu of or in conjunction with guardrail at locations where space does not permit development of sufficient guardrail length, offset or crashworthiness at terminals. Crash cushions shall be constructed at or in lieu of Type II assemblies located in the approach clear zones.
- 14. Corrugated sheet steel beams, end shoes, end sections and back-up plates shall conform to the current requirements of AASHTO MI80, Class A, Type II (zinc) coating. Aluminum guardrail elements will not be permitted unless specifically called for in the plans. All other metallic components, hardware and accessories shall be in conformance with the appropriate current AASHTO requirements.

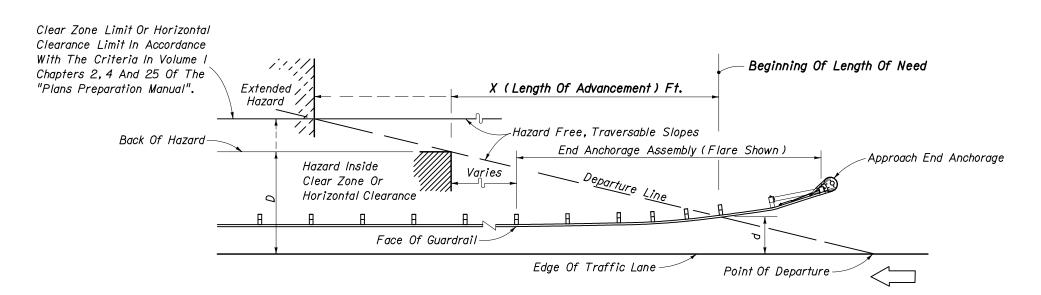
Recycled beams: Used Class A guardrail beams that have been refurbished to condition new (AASHTO MI80) may be used for both construction of new guardrail and maintenance of existing guardrail. Refurbishing shall include stripping of the existing galvanizing, restoration of the base metal in section and straightness free of warp and deformation, and, regalvanizing to AASHTO Type II specifications. Refurbished beams that retain ruptured holes, gashes or tears will not be accepted.

- 15. Steel offset blocks other than modified thrie-beam offset blocks are not permitted for new guardrail construction. Existing steel offset blocks may remain throughout the service life of the existing guardrail. Permissible post and offset block combinations are tabulated on Sheet 16.
- I6. Where necessary to enlarge or add holes to galvanized guardrail, the work will be done by drilling or reaming. Damaged galvanized guardrail will be metalized in accordance with Sections 562 and 971 of the Standard Specifications. No burning of holes will be permitted.
- 17. Guardrail reflector color (white or yellow) shall conform to the color of the near lane edgeline.
- 18. Any run of guardrail with existing concrete posts that is being reset under a construction or maintenance contract shall be reset using timber or steel posts. Repair within a run of guardrail with existing concrete posts can be made with either steel, timber, sound salvaged concrete posts; replacement in kind of damaged posts is to be made when like posts are on hand at time of repair.
- 19. Substitutions between thrie-beam guardrail and concrete barrier wall are not eligible for VECP consideration.
- 20. On roadways designated for reverse laning, all downstream ends of guardrail that are not shielded or that are not designed as approach end terminals shall be marked with post-mounted Type 3 Object Markers. Trailing bridge ends and trailing shoulder concrete barrier wall ends shall be marked with Type 3 Object Markers except where there is trailing end guardrail. Object markers to be installed facing reverse laning traffic.

Checked By JVG 8/83

CHARDRAIL

Approved By Approved By Roadway Design Engineer Revision Sheet No. Index No. 100 32 400



Design Speed mph	X (Length Of Advancement) Ft.
<i>≤ 4</i> 5	= 16 (D-d)
≥ 50	= 13 (D-d)

Length of advancement determined from the diagram and equations above establishes the location of the upstream beginning length of need for guardrail, however, the length of advancement can be no less than that required by other details of this index.

The flared end anchorage with 4' nose offset is shown in the diagram above, however, the diagram applies to other configurations that may occur at the beginning of length of need, such as, other flare designs; upstream returns; and, other upstream deflected, tangent and curvilinear conditions.

Equation Variables:

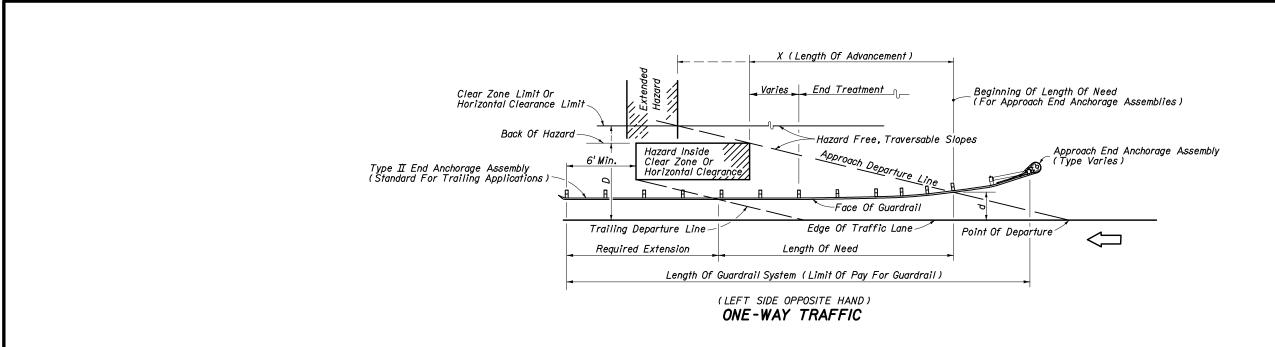
D=Distance in feet from near edge of the near approach traffic lane to either (a) the back of hazard, when the hazard is located inside the clear zone or horizontal clearance or (b) the clear zone or horizontal clearance outer limit, when the hazard extends to or goes beyond the clear zone or horizontal clearance limit. For left side hazards on two-way undivided facilities, D is measured from the inside edge of the near approach traffic lane (see Figure 2).

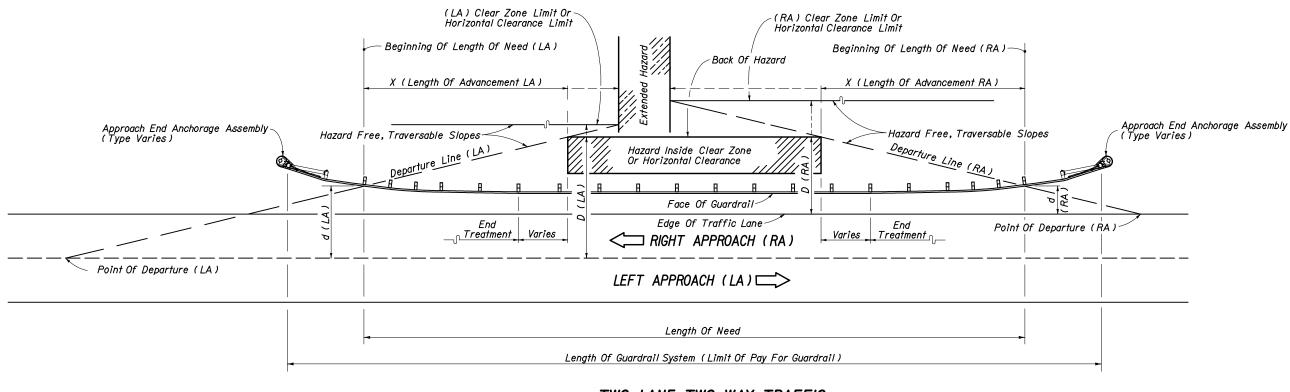
d=Distance in feet from the near edge of the near approach traffic lane to the face of guardrail at its intersection with the departure line. For left side hazards on two-way undivided facilities, d is measured from the inside edge of the near approach traffic lane (see Figure 2).

LENGTH OF ADVANCEMENT - FIGURE I

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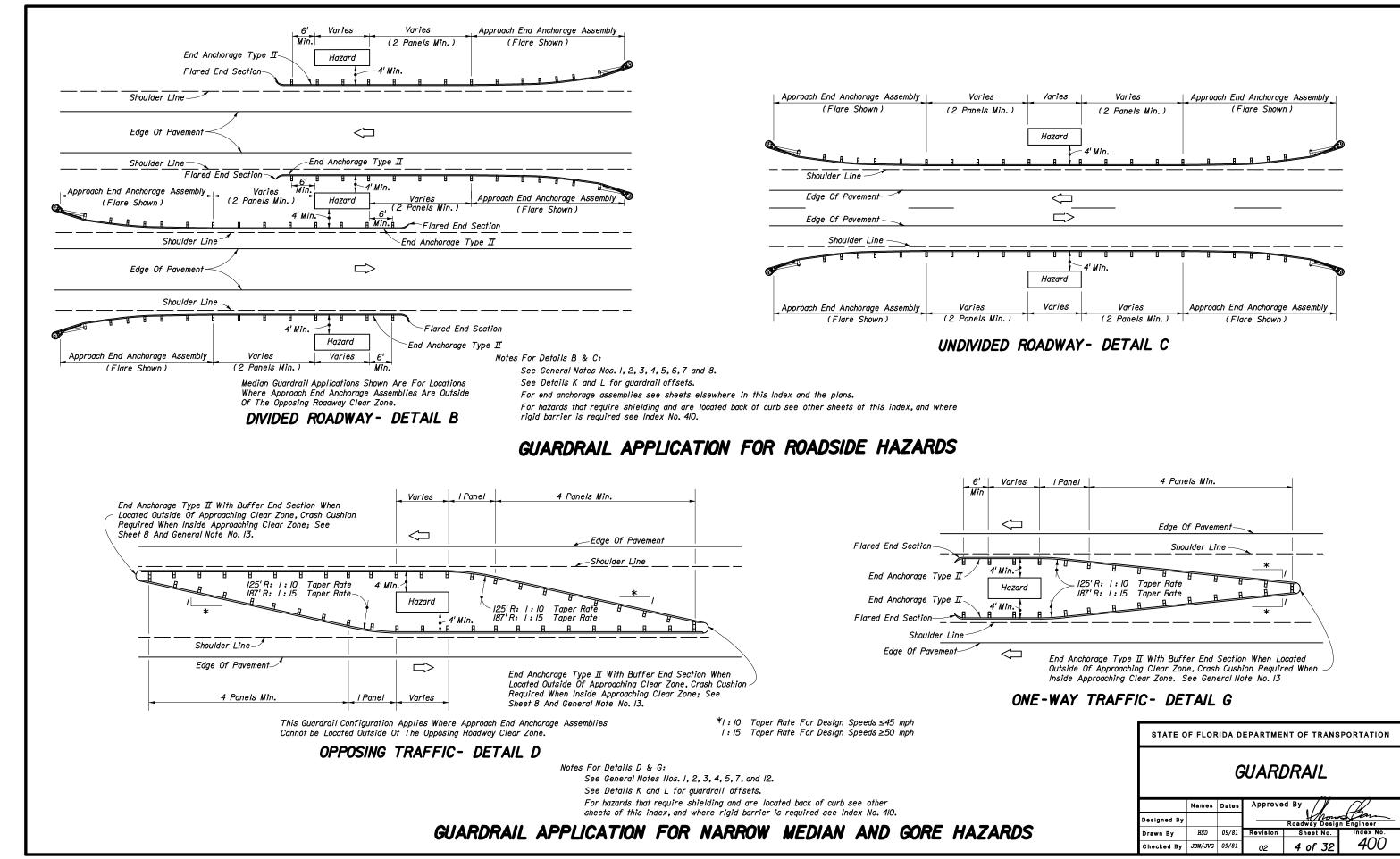
TWO-LANE TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

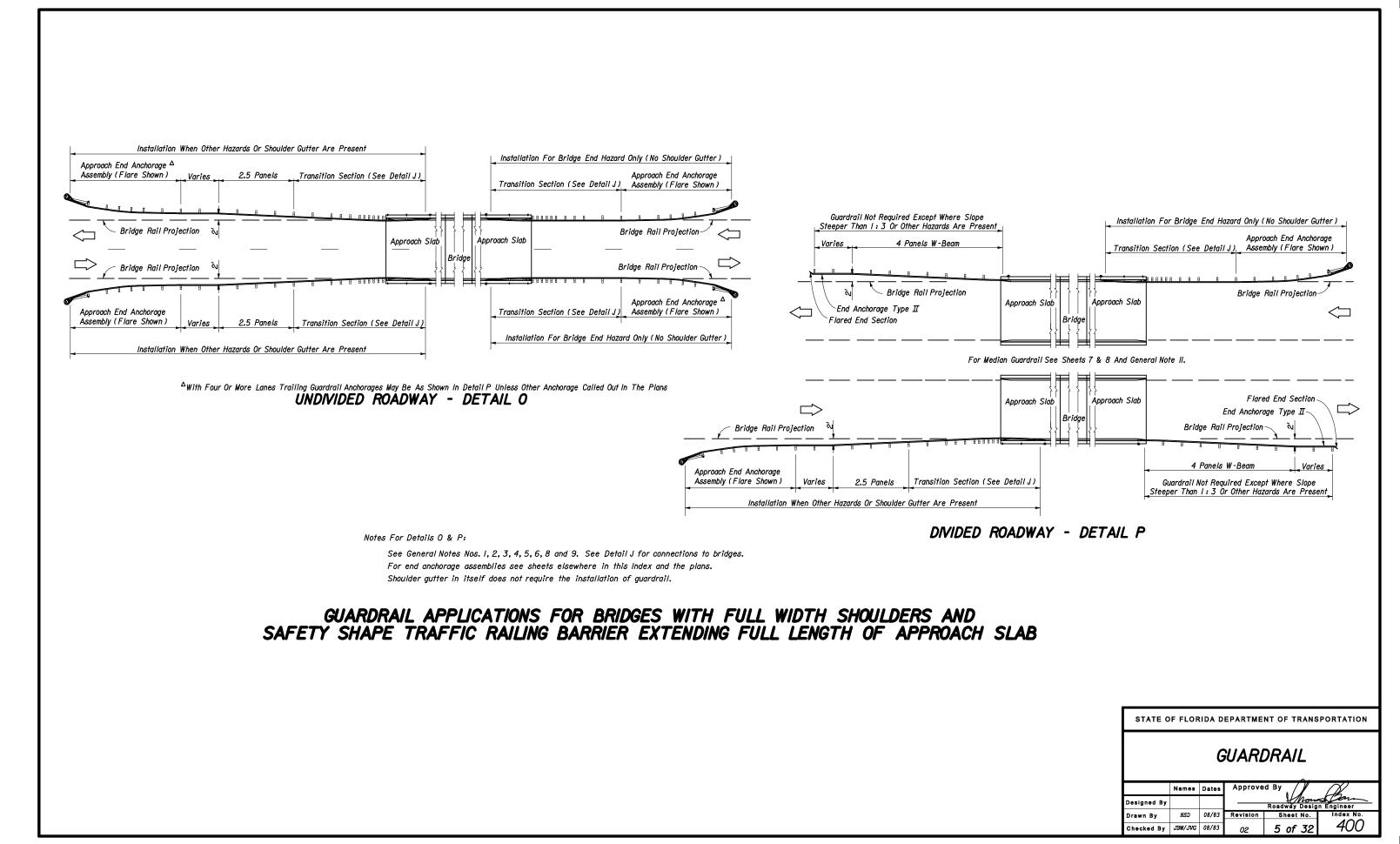
For description of the dimensions D, d and X, see Length of Advancement - Figure I. For additional shoulder guardrail information, see Details B and C.

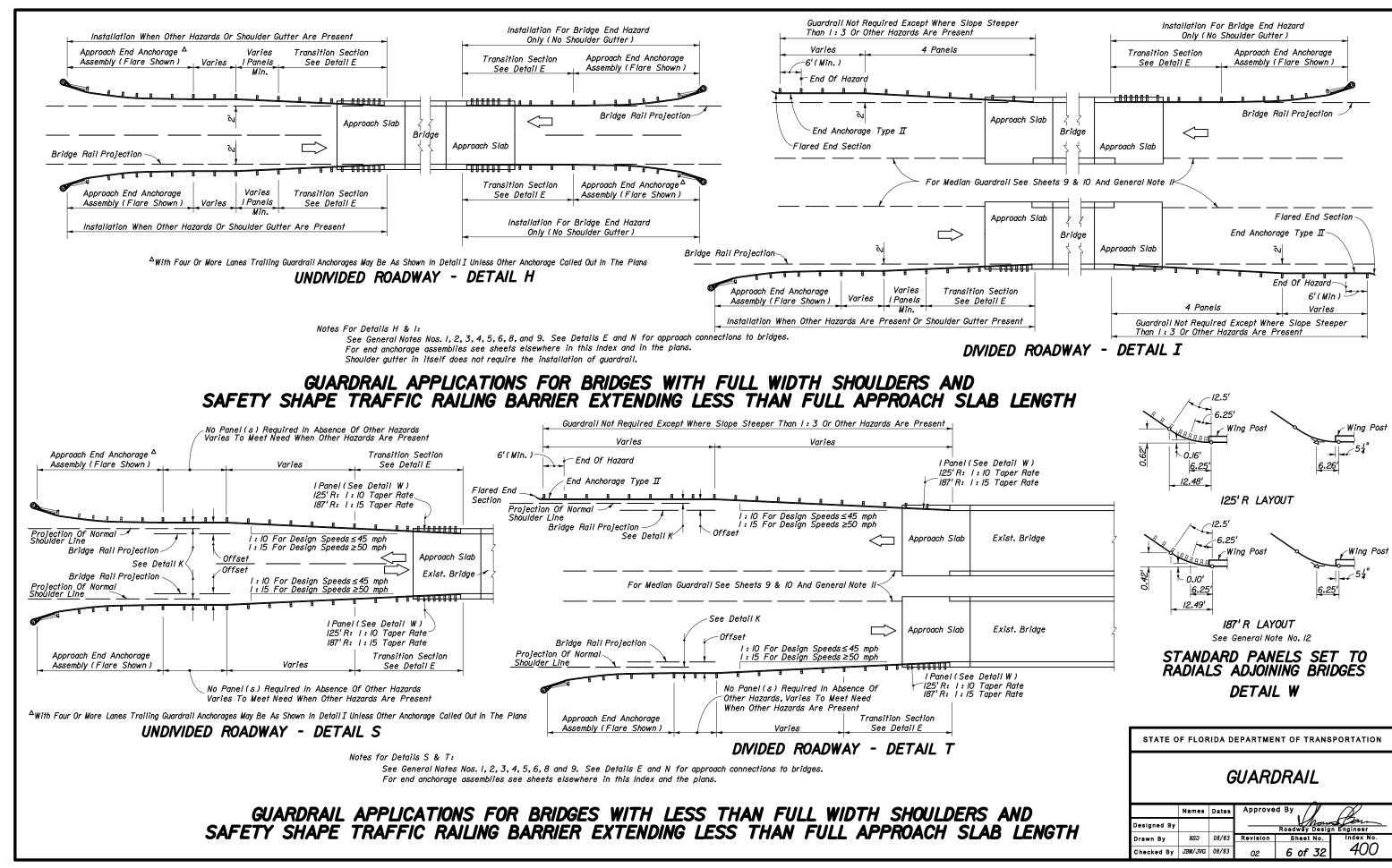
LOCATING TERMINALS ON SHOULDER GUARDRAILS - FIGURE 2

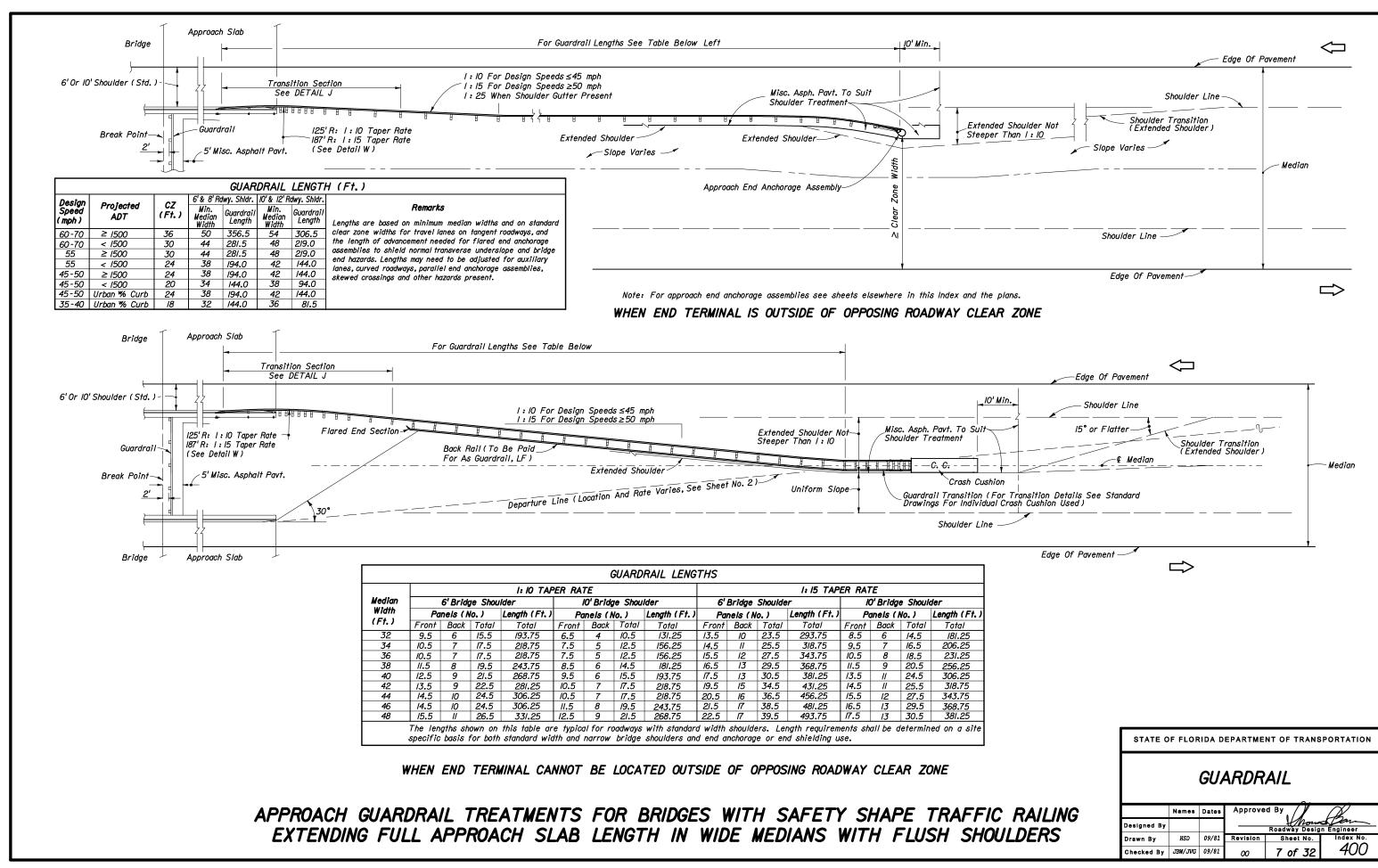
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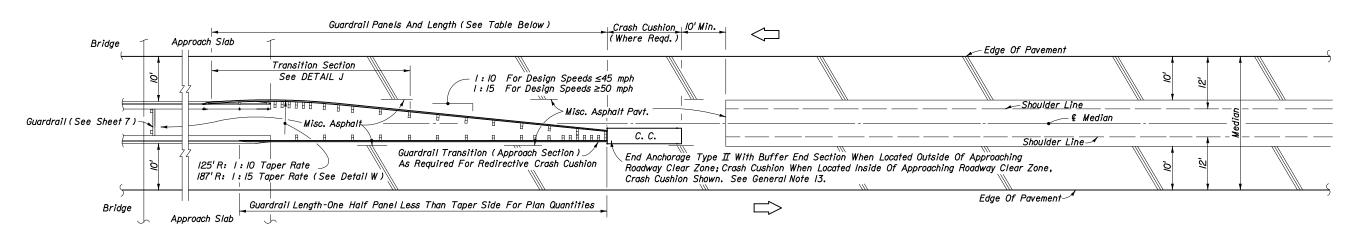
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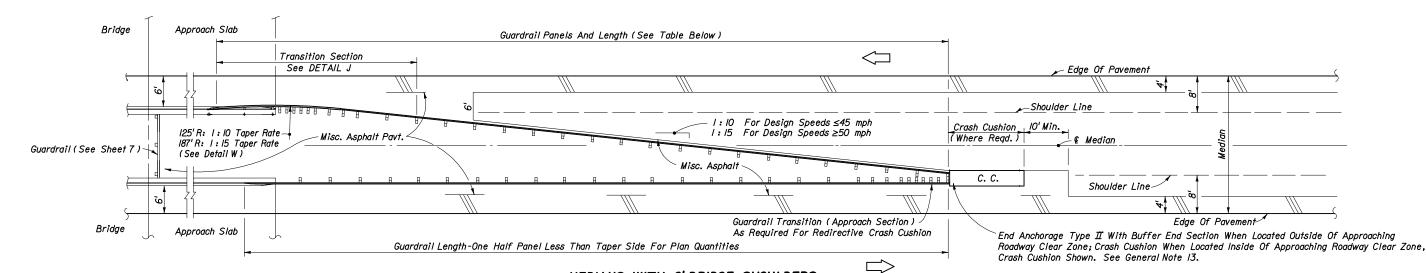








MEDIANS WITH 10' BRIDGE SHOULDERS



MEDIANS WITH 6'BRIDGE SHOULDERS

Note: The guardrail configurations shown apply only to parallel or near parallel bridges with open medians.

		Edge Of Travel Lane	
Design Speed (mph)	CZ (Ft.)	Departus -	
< 4 5	18	В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В В	
4 5	24	Crash Cushion Located On Opposing Roadway Shoulder	
50	24	Sphooting Hodding' Shoulder	
55	30	<u> </u>	
>55	36	L (Runout Length)	
		L (Nanoar Length)	

 $S_I = \frac{x}{L} (Design Speed) = \frac{(CZ-d)}{CZ} Design Speed$

SIZING CRASH CUSHIONS LOCATED ON OPPOSING ROADWAY SHOULDERS

	GUARDRAIL LENGTHS									
		6' BRIDGE	SHOULDERS		10' BRIDGE SHOULDERS					
MEDIAN WIDTH	I: 10 TAF	PER RATE	1: 15 TAP	ER RATE	I: IO TAF	PER RATE	I: I5 TAP	ER RATE		
(Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)		
30	14.5	<i>181.25</i>	20.5	256.25	7.5	93.75	10.5	<i>131.</i> 25		
28	<i>12.</i> 5	<i>156.25</i>	<i>18.</i> 5	231.25	6.5 .	81.25	8. 5	106.25		
26	II . 5	143.75	<i>15.</i> 5	193.75	5.5*	68.75	6.5	81.25		
24	9.5	<i>118.</i> 75	/ 3. 5	<i>168.</i> 75	5 . 5*	68.75	5.5*	<i>68.</i> 75		

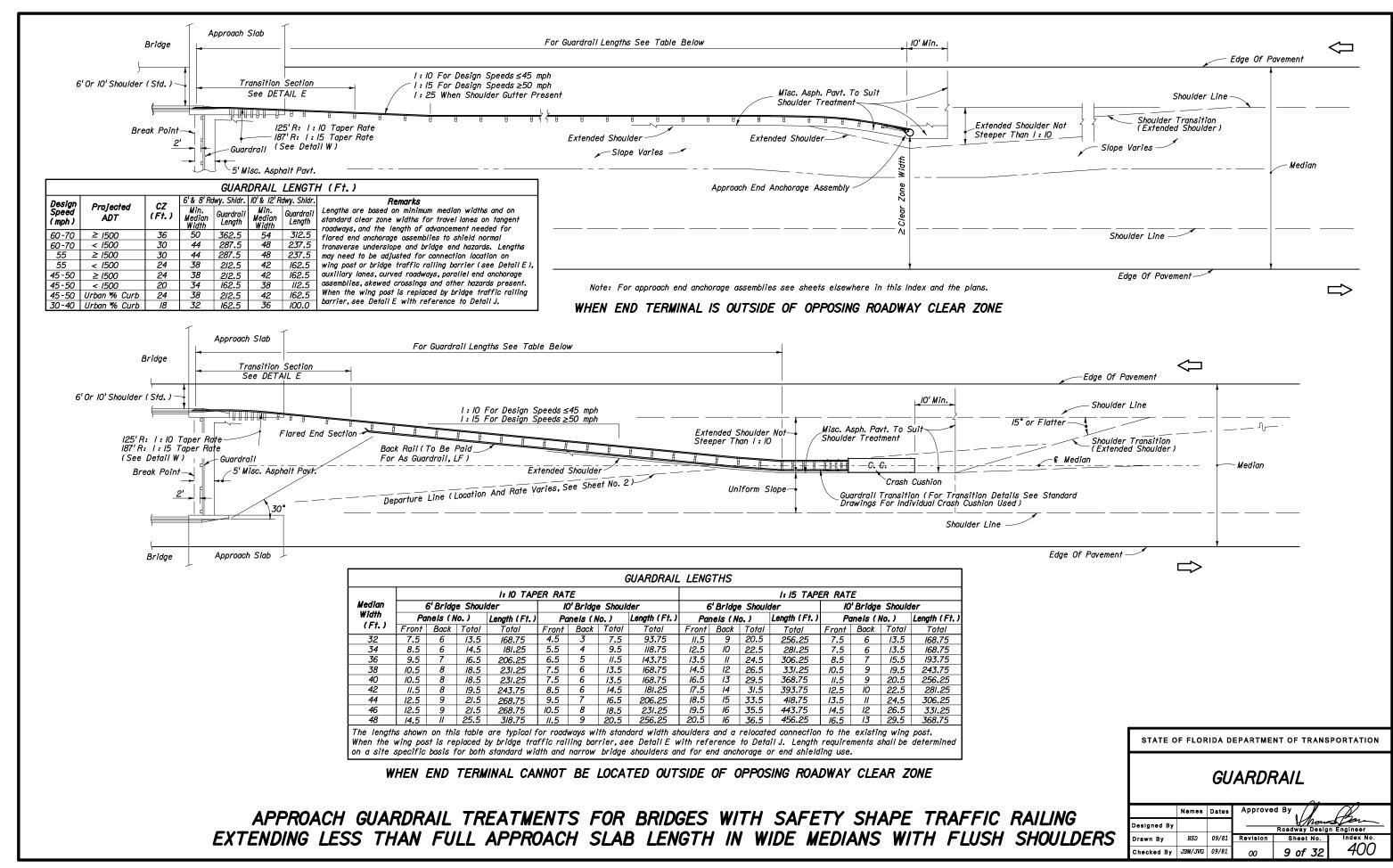
The lengths shown in this table are based on standard widths for roadway and bridge median shoulders. Length requirements for both standard width and narrow bridge shoulders and end anchorage or end shielding requirements shall be determined on a site specific basis. When crash cushions are required on opposing roadway shoulders, their sizes may be determined by the residual speeds $(S_{\mathbf{I}}'s)$ along the runouts from the approach roadways; however, when calculated speeds $(S_{\mathbf{I}}'s)$ are less than 30 mph; crash cushions shall be no less in size than for 30 mph, see speed diagram left. The number of panels may be reduced when installing a crash cushion more than 2.5' in width, see * below.

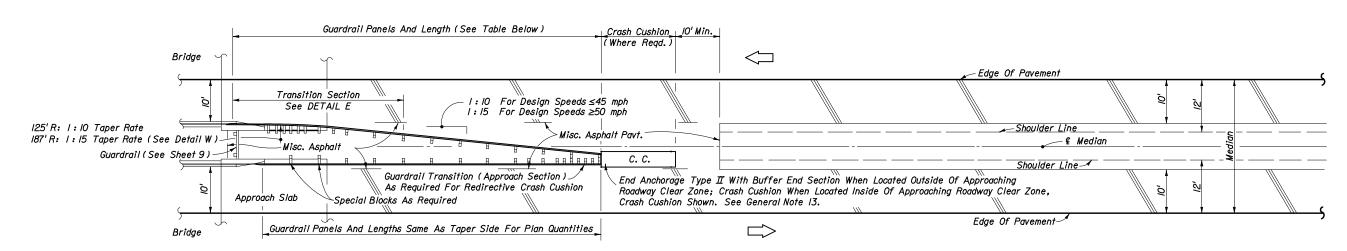
* Number shown is the minimum number of panels plus a W-Thrie beam transition panel; single faced guardrail must have a length of five (5) or more panels.

APPROACH GUARDRAIL TREATMENTS FOR BRIDGES WITH SAFETY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILING EXTENDING FULL APPROACH SLAB LENGTH IN NARROW MEDIANS WITH FLUSH SHOULDERS

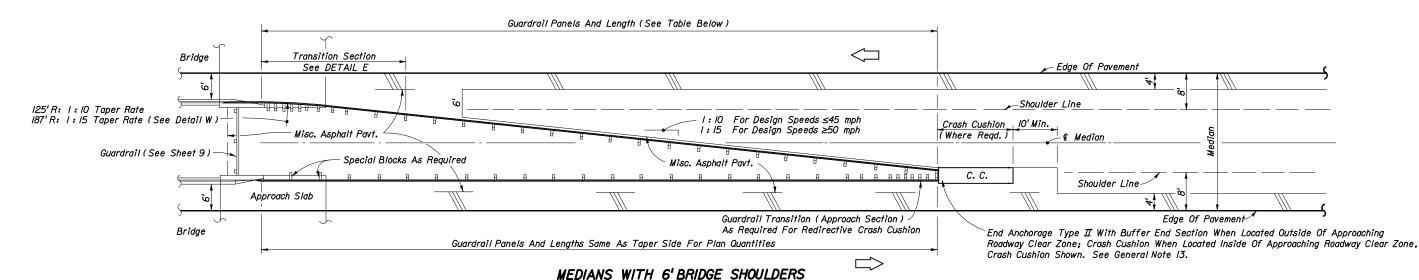
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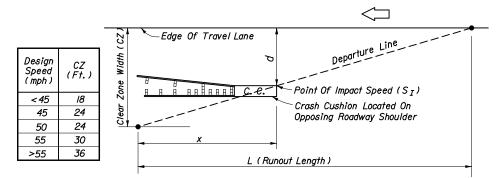
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MEDIANS WITH 10' BRIDGE SHOULDERS





 $Speed\ (S_I)\ For\ Determining\ Crash\ Cushion\ Size:$ $S_I = \frac{x}{L}\ (Design\ Speed) = \frac{(CZ-d)}{CZ} \ [Design\ Speed]$

SIZING CRASH CUSHIONS LOCATED ON OPPOSING ROADWAY SHOULDERS

Note: The guardrail configurations shown apply only to parallel or near parallel bridges with open medians.

	GUARDRAIL LENGTHS										
		6' BRIDGE	SHOULDERS			10' BRIDGE	SHOULDERS				
MEDIAN WIDTH	1 : 10 TAPE	ER RATE	l:15 TAPL	ER RATE	1:10 TAP	ER RATE	I:15 TAPE	ER RATE			
(Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)	PANELS (No.)	LENGTH (Ft.)			
30	<i>12.</i> 5	/56 . 25	<i>18.</i> 5	231.25	6.5	8I . 25	9. 5	118 . 75			
28	II . 5	<i>143.</i> 75	<i>16.</i> 5	206.25	5.5	68.75	7. 5	93.75			
26	9.5	II8 . 75	<i>14.</i> 5	181.25	5.5*	68.75	5.5*	68.75			
24	8. 5	106.25	II . 5	143.75	5 . 5*	68.75	5 . 5*	<i>68.</i> 75			

The lengths shown in this table are based on standard widths for roadway and bridge median shoulders. Length requirements for both standard width and narrow bridge shoulders and end anchorage or end shielding requirements shall be determined on a site specific basis. When crash cushions are required on opposing roadway shoulders, their sizes may be determined by the residual speeds $(S_I$'s) along the runouts from the approach roadways; however, when calculated speeds $(S_I$'s) are less than 30 mph crash cushions shall be no less in size than for 30 mph; see speed diagram left. The number of panels may be reduced when installing a crash cushion more than 2.5' in width; see * below.

*Number shown is the minimum number of panels plus a W-Thrie beam transition panel; single faced guardrail must have a length of five (5) or more panels.

APPROACH GUARDRAIL TREATMENTS FOR BRIDGES WITH SAFETY SHAPE TRAFFIC RAILING EXTENDING LESS THAN FULL APPROACH SLAB LENGTH IN NARROW MEDIANS WITH FLUSH SHOULDERS

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LEGEND \bigcirc Pavement return (radius R_1). Flared end anchorage to be installed except when existing guardrail on intersecting drive or side road adjoins the project.

RADIAL GUARDRAIL

	RADIAL GUARDRAIL										
	Normal Turnouts										
		Taper	•			Simple (Curve				
R_I	R ₂	Panels Required		7	R ₂	Panels Required	\triangle				
15'	25'	3	85°	56'	25'	3	85° 56′				
20'	25'	3	85°	56'	25'	3	85° 56′				
25'	25'	3	85°	56'	25'	3	85° 56′				
30'	25'	3	85°	56'	25'	3	85° 56′				
35'	25'	3	85°	56'	25'	3	85° 56′				
4 0'	40'	5	89°	3/'	40'	5	89° 31'				
<i>4</i> 5′	40'	5	89°	3/'	40'	5	89° 31'				
50'	40'	5	89°	31'	40'	5	89° 31′				

Note: Only 25' and 40' radius panels are to be used for return guardrail on normal turnouts. On skewed turnouts the number of panels used and their arrangement with straight panels will be as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

	No. 3 post for Radii > 25' and < 50'. Between No. 4 and No. 5 posts for Radii 50' or greater.	l	-,
Intersecting Drive Or Side Road	6 Post for locating flare, proximate to PC or PT: No. 3 post for Radii 25' or less. Between No. 4 and No. 5 posts for Radii greater than 25'. 7 Expanded shoulder for guardrail. 8 Expanded shoulder for flared guardrail end anchorage.	Intersecting Drive Or Side Road	
— <u> d </u>	Shoulder in absence of guardrail.		
	Flared end anchorage assembly.	Varies	
	(I) Radial guardrail to be installed when guardrail required on the intersecting drive or side road (radius R_2).		
	② End anchorage Type II(radial return only).	(3)	
	Guardrail installation limited to roadway right of way unless otherwise called for in the plans.	7-14	
$\bigcirc \bigcirc $	7		() () () () () () () () () ()
3			(4) (7)
			(3)
9 PC or PT PC or PT PC or PT	$\bigcirc \qquad \qquad \bigcirc \qquad \bigcirc$	<u>O</u> , 9 @ 3 W	<u> </u>
Roadway		PC or PT Ro	adway PC or PT
			\Rightarrow

Edge of roadway pavement. Taper.

(5) Post for locating flare, proximate to PC or PT:

No. 2 post for Radii 25' or less.

TAPER TURNOUTS

Note: The guardrail application shown on this sheet are for highways with flush shoulders and no restraints for constructing flared end anchorages and minimum lengths of guardrail. For highways with flush shoulders and restraints to constructing flared anchorages, see General Note No. 6.

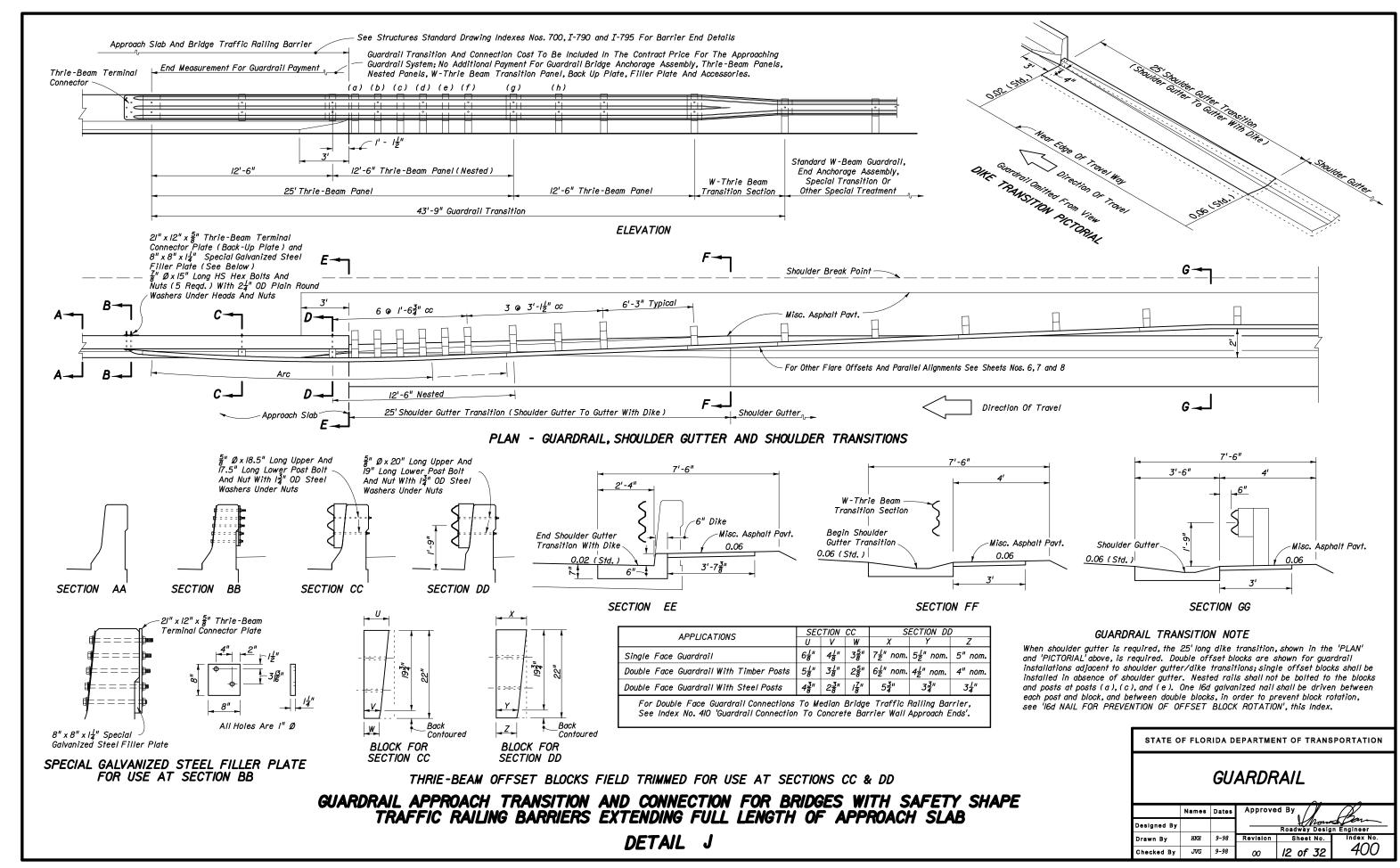
Where openings in guardrail are required in close proximity to bridge traffic rails or ends of concrete barrier walls, and minimum length guardrail with flared end anchorages can not be applied, either controlled release returns or energy absorbing terminals are to be applied.

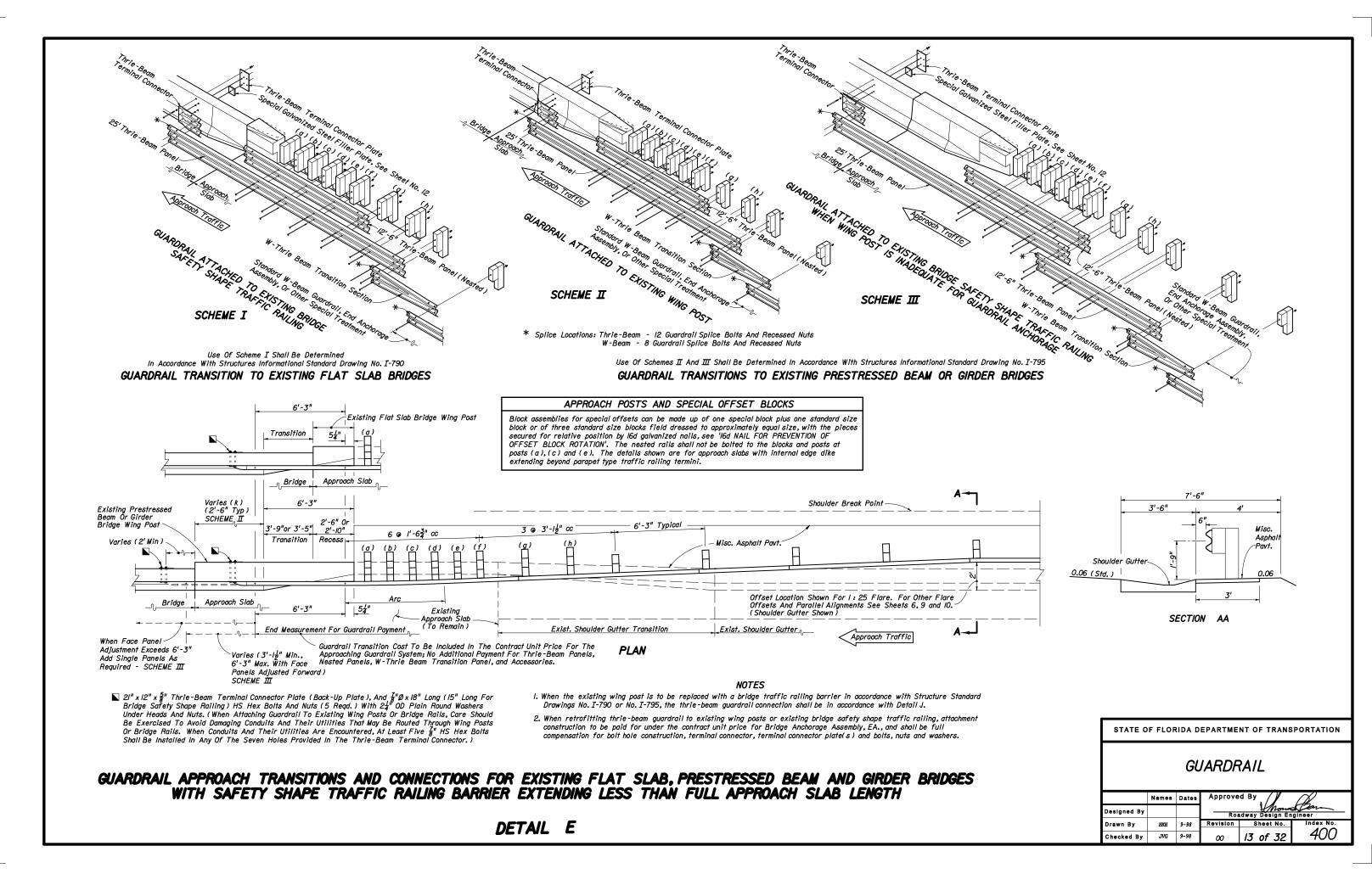
GUARDRAIL APPLICATIONS FOR INTERSECTING DRIVES AND SIDE ROADS ON RURAL FACILITIES

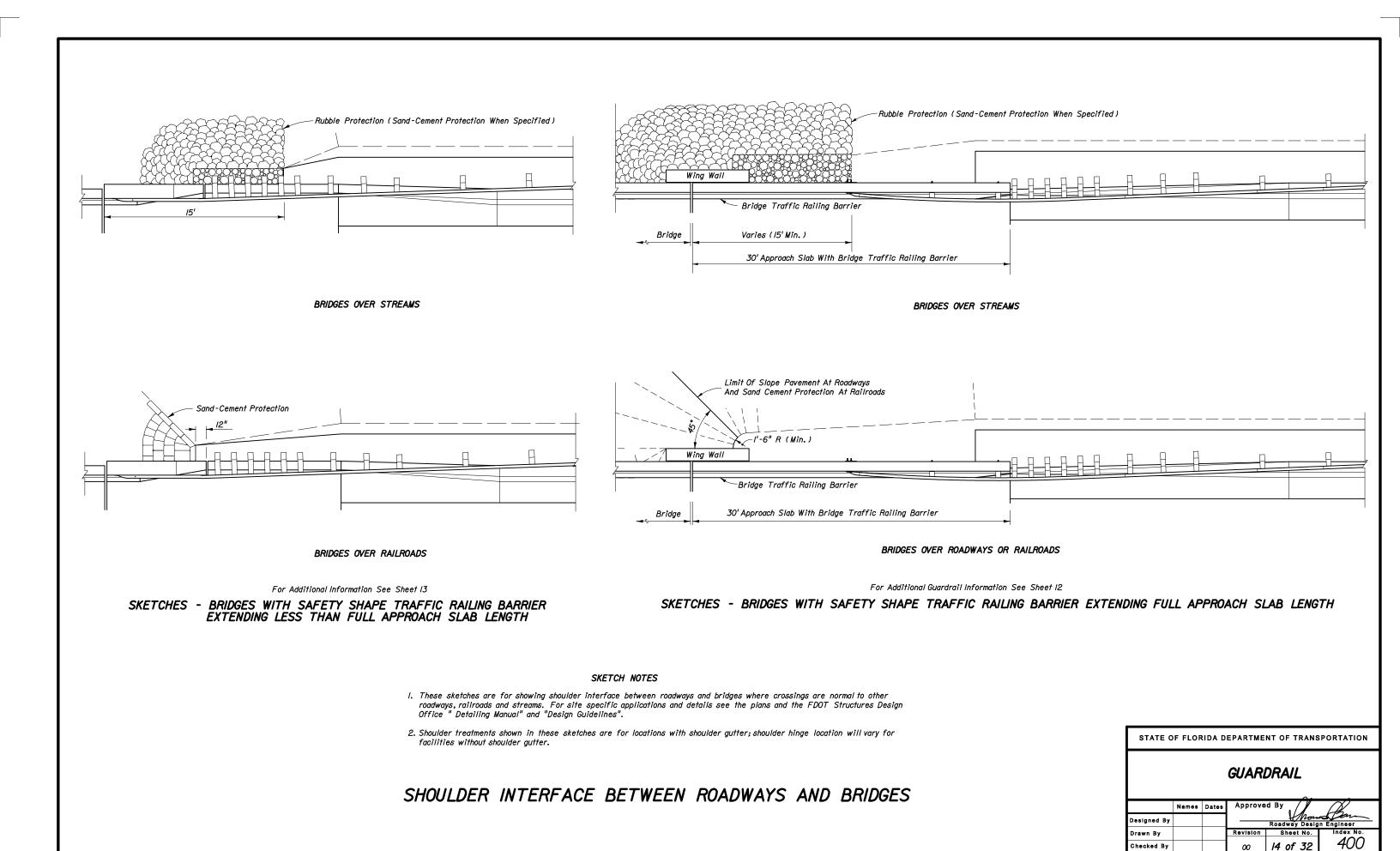
SIMPLE CURVE TURNOUTS

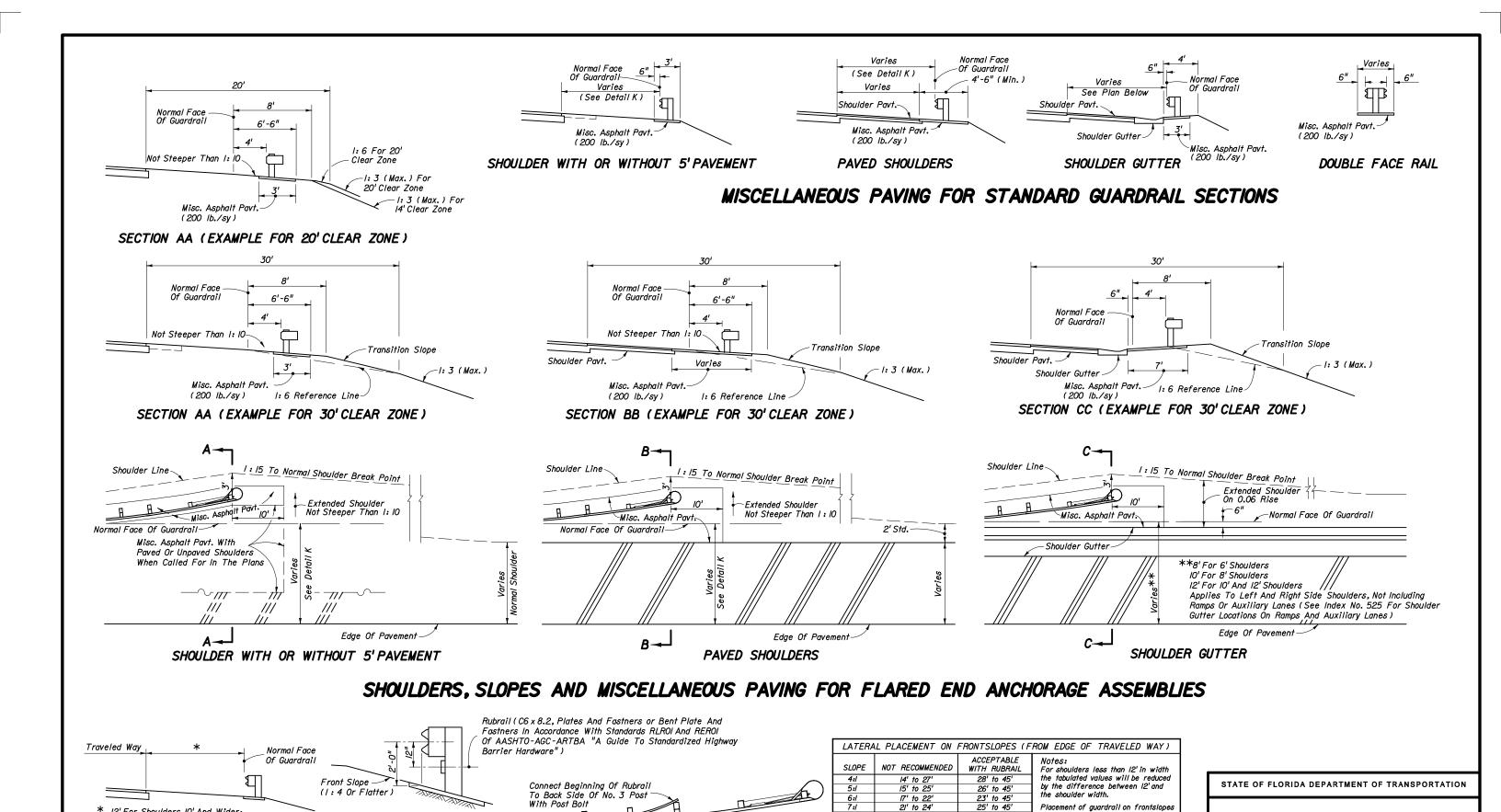
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Flared End Anchorage

LOCATIONS ON FRONT SLOPES

GUARDRAIL LOCATION-DETAIL K

* 12' For Shoulders 10' And Wider:

STANDARD LOCATIONS

8' For Median Shoulders 8' Or Less In Width: and.

Shoulder Width Plus 2' For All Others Shoulders.

ian Engineer

GUARDRAIL

Names Dates

07/81

esigned By

Checked By JBW/JVG 07/8/

rawn Bv

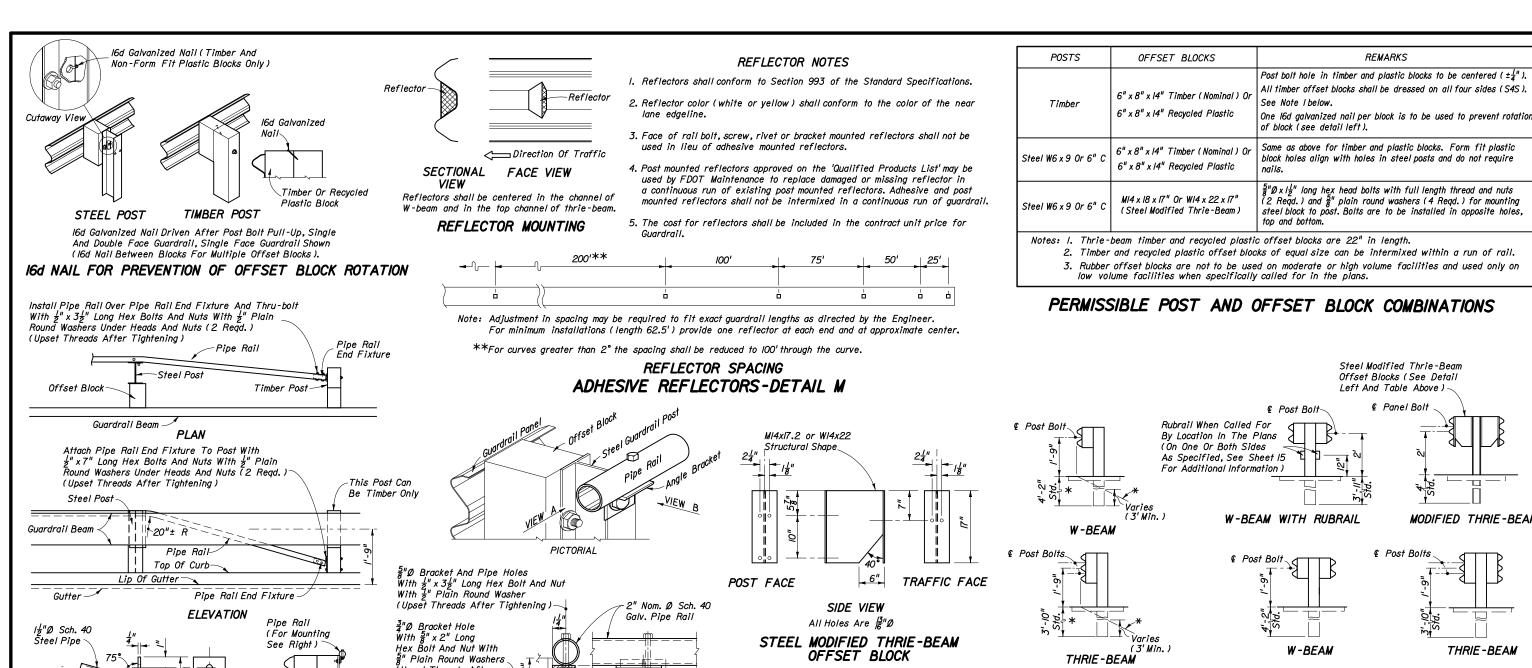
steeper than 4:1 not recommended.

contract unit price for guardrail.

Cost of rubrail to be included in the

Acceptable to 25

Acceptable to 26'



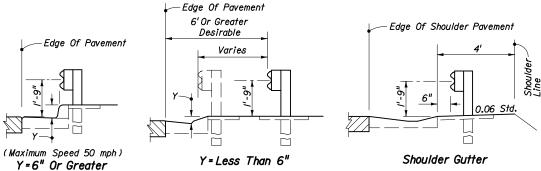
MOUNTING HEIGHTS ON SHOULDERS AND IN MEDIANS

*Front Slope When Right Of Way, Environmental Or Other

Restrictions Prohibit Normal Shoulder Extension

SINGLE FACED GUARDRAIL

W-BEAM



LOCATION AT CURB & GUTTER SECTIONS-DETAIL L

STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

RFMARKS

Steel Modified Thrie-Beam

Offset Blocks (See Detail

@ Post Bolts

DOUBLE FACED GUARDRAIL

Left And Table Above) Panel Bolt

GUARDRAIL

	Names	Dates	Approve	1//	Ø/		
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\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$YTIMF\$\$\$\$\$

MODIFIED THRIE-BEAM

THRIE-BEAM

(Upset Threads After Tightening) Steel Guardrail Post -Steel Guardrail Post Pedestrian Way $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" x $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 4" Long I∄" Offset From ₢ Of Guardrail Post Angle Bracket (Galvanized) 4"

VIEW A

VIEW B STEEL POST PIPE RAIL MOUNTING SECTION

NOTES

Travel Way

- I. Pipe Rail required on steel guardrail posts when pedestrian ways and bikeways are located 4' or less from back of the posts. Begin and end the pipe rail in accordance with this detail.
- 2. When guardrails with timber posts are located with the back of posts 4' or less from the near edge of the pedestrian way or bikeway, the bolt ends will require one of the following treatments:
 - (a) Trimming back flush with the face of nut and metalizing or

All Holes Shall Be 🖁 Ø

Galvanize After Drilling And Welding

PIPE RAIL END FIXTURE

- (b) Use of post bolts 15" in length with the washers and nuts counter sunk into sinks 1" to 15" deep or
- (c) Use of post bolts 15" in length with sleeve nuts and washers.
- 3. The cost for Pipe Rail, mounting components and installation shall be included in the contract unit price for guardrail. Bolt end treatment for timber post shall be included in the contract unit price for guardrail.

FOR LOCATIONS USED BY PEDESTRIANS OR CYCLISTS

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY TREATMENTS

Or Bike Path